She gave a start of fright.
"Don't be afraid." he said, "Til not hurt you. I'm weary and ready to drop, and I'm hungry. Will you give me a

and I'm hungry. Will you give me a drink of milk?"

The girl poured some milk into a thin can and gave it to him.

"Thank you!—God bless you!" he cried, handing back the can, but he staggered and leaned heavily against the hear feer.

"I'll give you some food!" exclaimed the girl. "You are sick! Come to the

house. My father will care for you."
"No, no!" he quickly returned. "All I ask is to lie here tonight. In the

morning I'll move one. I'm going to yonder town. I reckon I'm almost there. I've travelled far." He crawled back into the barn, and

He crawled back into the barn, and the girl carried her pail to the house. But she soon returned with hot drink and food, accompanied by her father. "Come into the house," urged the father; "you are toe siew to lie here. I will give you a bed and lodging." But the old man stoutly refused. The sun was shining brightly when the old man opened his eyes. On a bench near by was his breakfast. The girl must have come in softly while he slept and left it. He did not deserve such kindness, but he was hun-

deliberate aim, and-

THE WAR PRIMER

By National Geographic Society

Suez Canal-"From the morning

history, the West has sought to break

into the East by way of Suez. Some-

where during the years 1350-1200 B.

the Egyptians, under Seti I and

the parn deor.



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Norwich, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1914.

The Circulation of The Bulletin

The Bulletin has the targest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 3,000 of the 4,053 houses in Clorwich, at I read by ninetythree per cent. of the people. In Windhom It is delivered to over 500 houses, in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100 and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

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CIRCULATION

1901 Averega 4,412

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. President' Wilson in his second annual message personally delivered to congress maintains the commendable

habit of brevity. He puts what he has to say in such form that it is not made tiresome by its length, when read or listened to. In outlining the program for the short session he has ome directly to the point concerning various questions of much importance and characteristic of his past inclinaions has told congress just where he stands and what he expects it to

Under the belief that having been started they should be finished by this congress, he urges the passage of the two measures concerning the deelepment of our natural resources, with proper safeguards, and the encouragement of greater power development from the rivers of the country. Extraordinary efforts are urged in view of the extraordinary circumstances which prevail. And for the same reason attention is directed to and good. The country will profit the necessity of congress meeting the therefrom, but it is not a case of white opportunity furnished by new mar-slavery such as the law was intended to cover. It is not a case of interstate crnment ownership of steamships, even though "it may seem a reversal of the natural order of things."

The president also takes a form stand in behalf of the bill for giving in-creased self government to the Philopines, for a survey of the coast of of that territory and the confirmation have been the operations in this direcof the convention for safety at sea.

Reserving for the last he wisely declares for government economy without shaping any direct policy for its attainment and declares that "we have not been negligent of national de-fense" as if in refutation of the claims being advanced in behalf of an investigation of our preparedness for war When in reference to our naval policy he declares "there is no new need discuss it' there is serious doubt whether such will be the view taken by congress. It is well that the president, in presenting the various questions has urged congress to "face them without partisan feeling like men who have forgotten everything but a com-

MEN AS MUCH AS FORM.

Experiences with the various forms of modern municipal government re-yeal the merits of the different plans as time gives an opportunity for comparison. While the merits of this or that method are being proclaimed there are the demonstrations of the shortomings as they are put into opera-

After a trial of three years with what was considered an extraordinarily fine commission form of government Pittsburg's council now comes forward with the display of \$1,300,000 deficit in the year's revenue. This commission was made up of nine business men and supposed to be founded upon a sound business basis, but the claim now is that the public must meet the blunders and extravagance hat set in several years ago. Final judgment is not to be passed upon ommission government solely by the example which Pittsburg presents. It s but one of the many emperiences it makes pisin that all is not gold that ciliters, that there is something more than the form of government which is to be held responsible for good government. All the advantages possible are desirable in municipal government, but it is the men elected as much as the form that secures efficiency and

RESPONSIBLE FOR PREVENTION.

Many are the instances where fires have occurred in the very way antheipated, meaning that while the danger has been recognized little or nothing has been done to prevent it. Disastrous results have even followed where warning has been given by Meials having the proper authority and all because there is a disposition to ignore proper precautions.

By a recent decision of the appellate division of the supreme court in New York state such a failure be-

H. M. H. W. W. M. M. M.

owner of a factory building which was burned last January, must pay the fire department of New York \$1,500 for the services which the associa tion's negligance made nacessary, the estimate being that of the fire com-missioner. In the action the contention was that the responsibility for the spread of the fire beyond the base-

der of the bureau of fire prevention to install automatic sprinklers after the danger of the situation had been pointed out.

This is a step which is bound to prove of much importance in every state in the country. Buildings where fire danger exists deserve to receive immediate attention, not only for the interest of the owners, but for the interest of the owners, but for the deded obligation is bound to give increased attention thereto. It is just what is needed to bring about a greater realization of responsibility.

GIOLITTI SHEDS NEW LIGHT.

GIOLITTI SHEDS NEW LIGHT.

A new light and one of much importance has been shed by ex-Premier Giolitti upon the present war in Europe by his statement to the Italian chamber of deputies relative to the claim of Austria that its move against Servia was one of last resort following the assassinations. It discloses added reason for Italy's action in withdrawing from the triple alliance and it indicates that the assassinations were simply the pretense for action which had been under consideration for some time,

According to the former premier. Austria, almost a year before, sought the attitude of Italy upon plans being formulated in Vienna to attack Servia It was hoped to secure the consent of Italy to such a move, but more serious consideration was given to the meaning of any such action, or attack and Italy refused to have anything to do with it.

tacking her. It is necessary to declare this to Austria in the most formal manner, hoping that Germany will act to dissuade Austria from a very

was simply waiting for an excuse to leap upon and crush Servia, the words. His boy had been murdered, growth of which was the cause of he was sure of it. He must avenge much pent up enmity.

THE MANN LAW.

of action under the federal law than

proved of sufficient terror to prevent them.

The federal law was enacted for the purpose of placing a check upon the interstate traffic in women and in that direction alone it has been found to be an effective means of reaching those engaged in such a business. More frequently, however, has it been invoked for the regulation of private morals and a conspicuous case of this morals and a conspicuous case of this kind is now before the country, with the law being called upon to do some thing for which it was not intended. If the existence of the law can have its good effect upon such cases well

piece of legislation to extort blackmail, since it is one and not both parties who are considered as violators of the law, and by such use of the following year, and more than two law there is no telling how extensive brought to justice. Alaska as an ald to the development law there is no telling how extensive

For what the law can do as a reg ulator of morals there might be an-

EDITORIAL NOTES. Wars are terrible things, but so are

the elements.

Now that the police of Chicago are under fire, the New York department can extend its sympathy. President Wilson has lengthened his

message perceptibly, but it is still within the limit of reason. -Until we get the Petrograd side of

it there is reason to believe that the German retreat was strategical. Strange to say the craze for knitting

among the hosiery manufacturers. There is no telling how many Sher-

lock Holmeses will develop in the pursuit of the cent for the federal tax.

railroads are adding to their equipment steel cars occupy an important

It is gratifying to note that where

The clerks in the stores and the buyers can look upon the shop early movement as a mutually valuable compensation act.

The man on the corner says; This is the season when it is realized how difficult it is for a camel to get through the eye of a needle,

The replacing of Juan Jimines in the president's chair by Santo Domingo shows that it is possible to have more than one cup of coffee even

Mrs. Pankhurst is urging the young men of England to enlist. She probably neures that militancy stands a better chance against the children and

Italy may remain on the fence, but it has been telling some gossipy stories about its neighbor and such has repeatedly been the cause of endless trouble.

When the parents of a French baby stopped the name at Raymond George Albert Nicholas Joffre Pourtales, it was an awful snub to Villa, Zapata and Gutlerrez.

While much time and thought is being given to Christmas it is imposcomes a risk of the owner, to the ex-tent that he is held responsible for sible to entirely overlook the fact that cost of putting out such a fire. another session of the general as-"The Greenwood Cometery, association, I sembly is approaching.

DAD

It was a small bare room in a little house on the outskirts of the town. At a fluy windew sat Mr. Ramsey looking out into the narrow street. He was old and grizzled, with wrinkled cheek and drooping chin. He had lived here with his only son since his wife diediten years before, when the child was seven years old. He idolized his boy who was his only stay. He was too feeble to do much werk himself, but Mark brought in money and they managed to keep along.

Mr. Hamsey arose, shuffled across the floor, put a few pieces of wood in the small stove and lif a fire. Then he set on the tea-pot and put over a few pointoes to boil.

"The boy'll be coming in soon," he mumbled, "an' he'll want his supper. He's a good boy is Mark. His ma'd be proud of him if she could see him now—poor gir!"

Almost as he spoke the words there was a knock and the door was pushed hastily open. Two men entered, bearing a burden.

"He was hurt in a ball game," they was lained and started to the frightened father.

"He was hurt in a ball game," they was lained and started form his hiding place and accosted him. He was faint with the freshness of health and youth. On her cheek was a ruddy glow. Her eyes ware merry, and in them was the depth of love-light.

She gave a start of fright.

She gave a start of fright. it had failed to comply with the or- ing out into the narrow street. He was der of the bureau of fire prevention to old and grizzled, with wrinkled cheek

ing a burden.

"He was hurt in a ball game," they explained to the frightened father. "We've summoned a doctor; he'll be here soon. Keep up courage," they added, "he may be only stunned."

They laid the boy on the bed, brought water, and did all in their power till help arrived. The doctor made an examination and shook his head.

"It's one of those football accidents," he affirmed: it's a rough game. I'll do all I can for your son, Mr. Ramsey, but I must be frank and tell you the truth. The case looks serious."

The case looks serious."

The doctor gave directions and left, saying he would send some one to help care for the patient. The old man left alone, came to realization of what had happened, and his grief overcame him. He sank on his knees by the bed and moaned. "Speak to me," he begged: "it's Dad—speak, my boy, speak to me!" The case tooks serious."

At the sound of his father's voice thing to do with it.

Giolitti hit the nail on the head when he declared that Austria had no cause and said: "It is an action she accomplishes on her own account. It is not defensive because nobody thinks of attention for the sound of his father's voice Mark roused and opened his eyes. "Father!' he called faintly, "don't cry!—I'm afraid—I've got to leave you—I'm hurt bad—Dad! 'Twas a fist, I felt it—Jim Brooks—We'd had a quarrel—but—I'll pull through, Dad—if I called." He sank back exhausted and again

lost consciousness. For a few days the boy lingered, then died. "Another football accident," the pa-per stated. When the father spoke of dangerous adventure." Thus it was apparent to Italy that not only was it an unwise move, but it was not called to act since the triple alliance called for aid only in case of attack.

Moreover it indicates that Austria Moreover it indicates that Austria in the formula waiting for an excuse to more and more over his son's dying more over his son's his death. Day and night it rankled in his breast and he planned how he would accomplish his purposes. He Ever since the Mann white slave act was put into operation, there has been a number of arrests made thereunder because of the greater severity of action under the federal law than of action under the federal law than under the state laws, which though thought and lived only to have his recapable of handling the cases have not proved of sufficient terror to pre- he not see him?—and his heart grew

FAMOUS TRIALS

TRIAL OF DR. BUCHANAN.

to cover. It is not a case of interstate traffic in women which the law was expected to prevent.

Advantage has been taken of this plece of legislation to extort black-fore the authorities could so completely connect him with the crime as to convince the jury of his guilt. This was not possible until April 26 of the

Dr. Buchanan was a Nova Scotian, who had been living in New York for 12 years before the murder was compreciation even though it exceeded its original purpose, but when it comes to aiding in the commission of other crimes, it is time to think that it needs an overhauling.

mitted, while there he married Annie Patterson, in 1883, and procured a divorce from her tried Mrs. Anna B. Sutherland, but before doing so he prevailed upon her to will to him the various property she

will to him the various property she possessed.

After living together nearly two years, in April. 1892. Mrs. Buchanan was taken suddenly ill and two physicians were called upon to prescribe for her, but she died on April 22, 1892. The body was embalmed and interred two days latter, where it remained until July 5, 1892, when it was removed to the Carnegie Laboratory in New York for examination.

The death, owing to the peculiar actions of Dr. Buchanan, was looked upon as irregular, and at the examina-

upon as irregular, and at the examination unmistakable signs of the presence of morphine were found in the stomach. When the specialists made their report Dr. Buchanan was accused of poisoning his wife, and he was arrested, charged with murder. Three days later he was indicted.

The trial was begun on March 29, 1898, and continued until April 26. It was not until March 28, when Assistant District Attorney O'Beirne presented the case to the court that it was made evident that its character was more than of the usual interest, and that it bore a very close resemblance to the wife poisoning case of Carlyle Harris, which had been of recent occurrence. cent occurrence.

cent occurrence.

During the trial considerable testimony was produced regarding Buchanan's comments on the stupidity of Carlyle Harris, and also the pleasure he expressed at his wife's death, and how after he had administered the last dose to her he left the house and did not return until after her death.

Several days were consumed in the expert testimony as to the evidence of poison in the stomach. On April 20, Buchanan took the stand in his own defense. He was exceptionally nervous during the ordeal. The taking of evidence was concluded on April 21. It required several days for a summing up of the case and the jury returned a verdict of guilty on April 26.

Shortly afterward a motion was made for a new trial, which was denied, and on Aug. 14, 1383, Buchanan was sentenced to die during the week beginning Oct. 2. An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals and was argued before that court on Jan. 21, 1885, but it merely confirmed the conviction of the lower court. Then the prisoner was resentenced to the United States Supreme Court on April 11. Later Chief Justice Fuller denied the stay and preparations were made for the execution.

Mrs. Buchanan, the first wife of the doctor, and whom he remarried after the death of his second wife, made an appeal for mercy to Gov, Morton, and the Governor respited Buchanan for a week. The execution took place finally on July 1, 1895. It required two applications before the doctor was electrocuted, but he was trave to the end, and showed no sign of collapse, even when brought into the death chamber. During the trial considerable testi-

"Trajan restored the canal. It fall into disuse and choked up again. Amru, the Islamic conqueror of Egypt, restored it for the last time in the 7th cantury, connecting Cairo with the Red Sea. Napoleon caused the old route to be surveyed, but was forced to drop the project. After him, Metternich, the sreat reactionary Prime Minister of Austria-Hungary stimulated 2 Suer commission in 1847. Nothing, however, came of it.

"As the world well knows, the Suez Canal was built by the man who failed to build the Panama Canal—Count Ferdinand de Lesseps. Its original depth was 251-4 feet, and its bettom width 75 feet. It could accommodate ships of 277-12 feet, but it was in operation if years, beginning in 1865, before vessel of such draft sought passage. By 1890 its depth had been increased 291-2 feet, and when the United States announced its intention to make a canal 41 feet deep and 300 feet wide at its narrywest bottom point, at Panama, the work at Suez was extended so as ultimately to give a bottom width of 1861-2 feet and a depth of 361-12 feet. It was expected that this enlargement would be complete by next year, but the war has interrupted operations.

"How much larger than the average demands for a canal the Panama waterway has been made is strikingly shown by a statement from Suez to the effect that only one per cent of the ships seeking passage by that route have a draft of 28 feet.

"In 1869, ten vessels passed through steamed through, of 20,275,150 net tonnage, and paying for this privilege around \$23,000,000. Seven out of every ten of these ships flew the British fiag. England has dominated the canal over since the Khedive, in 1875, seld his 178,602 canal shares for \$20,000,000, to the British Government. These shares are no worth close to \$200,000,000.

Rheims—"The tourists' Rheims was quiet and peaceful. even industrial and

Every Woman

and ought to use occasionally, a proper remedy for the headache, backache, languor, nervousness and depressnervousness and depress-ion to which she may be subject. These troubles and others are symptoms of debil-ity and poor circulation caused by indigestion or constipation

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commercial peace and neighborly forebearance seeming to reign there. The whole appearance of the place made its warlike history seem as dis-tant and unreal as the romance of folk-lore. Rheims was one of the most sleepy of all truly prosperous

cities.

"It preserved with tenacity an air reminiscent of the Middle Ages. Its homes were old-style, its streets were cobbly, and its young men and women regularly danced in the open night on the naked sands and gravel of the parks, as their forebears had done under the Louis's. Rheims, despite its more than proper share of stirring, numultuous history and the wealth which its commerce and industry had brought to it maintained an attihe siept and left it. He did not deserve such kindness, but he was hungry and ate with relish. He stretched his limbs and feit strong and well again, and started on his way, his purpose still strong within him, and gaining power as he strode onward.

He had walked about a mile when he stopped suddenly. Some one was crossing the field—a man. He had a familiar look. Could it be?—yes, he was sure—it was Jim Brooks!

Crouching behind a tree he watched and waited, instinctively seeking the weapon he carried concealed. Trembling with excitement he tried to steady his hand. Not a thought of remorse came into his heart. He exbrought to it, maintained an atti-tude of listless reflection upon the days when the kings of France were

days when the kings of France were crowned with all manner of proud show in its wonderful cathedral. Rheims went into a calmly progressive dose, if there can be such a thing just after it witnessed the most thrilling event in all its history—the crowning of Charles VII., presided over by deathless Joan of Arc.

"This small French city has been one of the restful places of the world between wars, but war has awakened it more often and caused it more of loss and suffering than falls to the lot of most cities. Rheims has lain across the path of many an enemy's march. It suffered severely in the campaign of 1814. In 1870, the Germans stormed its defenses, and German shells tore morse came into his heart. He ex-ulted that his prey was so near, that he had so easily found his victim and the way was clear. No one was in sight. He waited till Jim passed on, sight. He waited till Jim passed on, so he could creep up behind unperceived, then he folowed stealthily. Jim had come to the edge of the field and turned into the path that led to its defenses, and German shells tore their way into its quaint limestone homes. Today, Rheims has been men-tioned more often in dispatches conthe wood. He raised the weapon slowly, took Suddenly a laugh rang out on the air—a happy girl's laugh—and from behind a tree a slight figure darted, and sprang to the young man's side.

"Sweetheart!" he cried; "how came cerning bombardments than any other part of Europ. The brave old town has been forced to break its rest again and to suffer the penalties of being a fortress, the key to the Champagne plains which swell unobstructed to "Don't you think I can take early walks as well as you?" she laughed. "Well. well!" he returned gally. "I'm glad you happened this way."
"Twasn't a happen!" she retorted.
"Of course I came this way! Didn't

Paris.

"Rheims is the champagne center of the world. The last thing of which the physical exterior of Rheims would make one think is that of the clink of champagne glasses and the purl of their sparkling, feathery liquid. Yet, there are more than fifty famous wine firms in the place, and upon its outskirts are the wonderful maze of underground cellars, drilled through chalk formation, where millions of bottles are ripened every year.

The champagne center tween the city and a bundle of contracts amounting to \$185,000, handed over to a morropoly without competition or bids. Naturally those who so ardently favor those contracts would like to see the one great obstacle—the paving board—removed. And naturations are ripened every year.

you tell me you were coming to the wood to cut lumber this morning? I love the sound of the axe. But I can't stay long. I must be back to cook the dinner."

The young man's arms were about her She put up her line and he steered. her. She put up her lips and he stooped and kissed them. Then they walked on slowly, hand in hand. The old man had slunk down behind a stump, trembling. That gir!—the one who had saved his life the night The champagne cellars about Rheims are second in the interest of most travelers only to the city's beautiful cathedral. During tourist season, any number of strangers wander through these underground ways, with their miles of mellowing pleas-ure. In this article of her commerce, before—the sweetheart of Jim Brooks; With glazed ewes he watched them till they were out of sight, hid in the depth of the forest. His hand dropped nerveless and the weapon fell among the leaves, unheeded.—Boston Record. ure. In this article of her commerce, Rheims has done business with all the world. The grapes from which the most sparkling of drinks is made are grown around the city, on its

are grown around the city, on its sumy fields and hills and about the Montagne de Rheims. "Rheims is two hours by express from Paris, 107 miles. It is built on a plain, with hills to the south and southwest. Strong, detached forts surround it. Its streets and boule-vards are broad, and they are bordvards are broad, and they are bordcred by quaint stone and stucco homes
in patierns of yesterday. In the center of the town, its chief slory and an
object of internationally pilgrimage
stands the Notre Dame de Rheims
Cathedral, it is one of the world's
very finest specimens of Gothic.
Though a product of the thirteenth
and fourteenth centuries, it has never
been finished: it still lacks the towers
of the original design."

OTHER VIEW POINTS

C., the Egyptians, under Seti I and Rameses II, joined the Nile by way of Lake Timeah to the Red Sea, thus opening a waterway, the archetype of the present canal, from the Mediterranean, over the Suez Isthmus, to the Orient. This canal was choked by sand in the course of ages. Nacho, about 600 B. C., began a canal from ancient Bubastis, and Darius Hystaspis, one hundred years later, completed the work, once more bringing the Red Sea and Nile together. Although nearly choked up by the beginning of the Christian era, it was navigable to a degree as late as the Battle of Actium, and some of Cleopatra's ships escaped this way to the Red Sea.

"Trajan restored the canal. It fell into disuse and choked up again. Amru, the Islamic conqueror of Egypt, restored it for the last time in a puzzle each day, especially as this Carroll, who was wanted, has proven that he could not have been anywhere near Barkhamstead at the time. Some of the prowling yeggs who have been infesting the state for some time, may be blamed new.—Meriden Journal.

With the exception of Waterbury and a few of the small towns the fifth congressional district has been pretty well taken care of regarding postmasters positions. Much interest as well as speculation has been aroused over the local appointment. Acording to the latest official count there must be as many as twenty-five aspirants. Unfortunately only one man can get the position.—Waterbury Democrat.

It will be hard for the Rockefeller foundation to establish popular confidence that any investigation it may make into the causes of the Colorado strike is disinterested; its name is against it. And yet there is no ground for such a distrust of this institution. And a scientific investigation that would bring out all the facts of this industrial disputs would be the best thing imaginable, short of a harmonious settlement.—New Haven Register,

Undoubtedly the question of mod-ernising the Sunday laws will come up in the next legislature and if no change is made then the question will change is made then the question will continue to arise every two years until some provision is made to bring the statutes into some sort of concurrence with general conduct. Our present Sunday laws ere not enforced secause back of them there has ceased to be that public sentiment without which a law is but phraseology, mere words.—New Haven Union.

British flag. England has dominated the canal over since the Khedive, in 1875, sold his 176,602 canal shares for \$20,000,000, to the British Government. These shares are no worth close to \$200,000,000.

Bheims—"The tourists' Rheims was quiet and peaceful, even industrial and quiet and peaceful, even industrial and No. 1 variety which the dealers have

DAVISTHEATRE WAUDEVILLE

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Matines Sc

The new dances seem to be dropping out of popular favor. Last season the tango and other dances of a like nature, were in the limelight, and many dancing parties were arranged. This year but very few dances are being given, and the attendance at these has been light. The time is not far distant when the old dances will be in vegue again, and then activity can be looked for in dancing circles. In several of the large cities of the country the old dances have come back into their own, and other places are following suit. About all the new dantry the old dances have come back of which is estimated at between their own, and other places are of one and \$25,000, is left to he following suit. About all the new dances accomplished, was to make a few persons wealthy. — New Britain

There is more than sufficient reason for the action which is proposed by the board of aldermen making more the board of aldermen making more effective control of the streets by the city as far as making excavations in them is concerned. It is obvious that the present system is full of flaws and does not operate to protect the pavements about the city or guarantee their restoration to good condition after underground repairs have been made by clitizens or corporations. It is to be hoped that the aldermen will see the wisdom of placing the issuance of permits for excavation work upon the streets in the hands of the man who is in charge of street work and can give his personal supervision to operations upon the new pavement and compile its restoration to good condition in every instance.—Ansonia Sentinel.

The paving board was expressly created for the purpose of taking Bridgeport's paving matters out of politics and putting them upon an efficient basis. By the grace of our courts of Connecticut it has stood be-

formerly paid \$5 for are now down to \$1. Some of the lower grades are being bought for fifteen cents. Many of the raw furs are exported to England under normal conditions and the shutting off of sales from this quarter has lowered the prices offered for pelts.—Meriden Record.

The new dances seem to be dropping gram.

Boxmakers in the United States use more than four and a half billion board feet of lumber each year or more than one-tenth of the entire lumber cut of the country.

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